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Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies
1	101,9800	Date. 16	163,200
8	101,230	17	
8	142,750	18 (Sunday)	
4 (Sunday)	133,600	19	
8	101,540	20	
	101,360	31	
T	162,370	31	101.700
8	101,950	33	101.470
9	101,380	24	102.454
10	102.870	25 (Sunday)	122.174
		26	
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14	107 170	29	104.000
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Total for t	he month		MALETT
Less all con	ies spelled to	printing, left over	
or filed	······	printing, lote over	65,521

My term expires April 23, 1909.

After a vote of want of confidence the Balfour Ministry is at last contemplating a resignation. A resignation would be followed by an early appeal to the country and a new Parliament.

In a new Parliament there would be some interesting groups. Chamberiain's personal following be stronger than now, though it is doubtful whether they can attain a working majority.

Both parties are sadly deficient in leadership. Neither has a man who dominates. Any majority will be a mixture or collection of groups and a team

BASEBALL VERSUS THE CONSTITUTION. The Globe's baseball editor temporarily in charge of constitutional questions continues to bat fouls and make false buuts on the subject of the Powers case, which recently in a thoughtless moment he ventured to discuss.

It would doubtless be too much to expect him to perceive the distinction, no matter how plainly the United States Supreme Court has defined it, between a mere failure of justice incident to the administration of a law and the denial of equal protection by the State itself through discriminating legislation. It might, though, be reasonably expected that even the baseball editor would refrain from such a ludicrous proposition as he yesterday ad-

Probably upon the theory that three strikes are out, he argues that since the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky has had three whacks at the case it is now the Federal court's turn to bat. There may be some authority for such a proposition in the league rules, although the learned editor omits to cite them. But there is no authority for that sort States. Would it not be well for the editor to read the Constitution and the removal statute some time when he is resting?

WITHOUT POWER.

China refuses to surrender any part of Manchuria and claims the right to be consulted. Unfortunately. China cannot back her words.

Japan could not afford to let Port Arthur go back to China; because there would be no guarantee whatever that China would not give it to Russia,

Germany or any other nation threatening trouble. Sovereignty is force. Diplomacy is force. There ought to be nothing but adjudication; but, in the present state of the world, adjudication must have force behind it or be brought into contempt.

Unless China has force, or is supported by nations which have it, she cannot expect Japan and Russia to subordinate their interests to hera.

FUTURE OF THE LEWIS BANK.

After Judge McPherson's decision, however hareh may seem the doctrine that a fraud order by the Post-Office Department is to be considered final, it would be unwise for the directors of the Lewis bank to attempt a continuance of the business.

Successful outcome cannot be expected while the institution is under the shadow of the department's The stockholders could not be properly pro-The Erst receivership proceedings were set saide as premature and based on imperfect evidence; but only a short time would elapse before conditions dd warrant another receivership at an enormous cost to those who have invested money in the en-

Obviously the prudent course for the directors is to notify the Secretary of State and the public that no further expenditures will be made to continue the business, that all present funds will be strictly conserved in the interest of depositors and stock-bolders and that liquidation and settlement will take piece as rapidly as possible.

This course is not only the sound policy for the

bank itself, but it is a duty to the people of St. | booked the odds invincibly so that you must lose; it has gome to be known as a St. Louis affair. The mes to stockholders, scatters all over the country, the worse the effect on the regutation of this city.

The directors can best justify their complaints against the undue haste of the Secretary of State by showing that they have at all times been ready to liquidate, if that plan were necessary to protect stockholders.

TEMPORIZING WITH SCANDAL

By the cotton-leak scandal and the Government's eluctance to cleave the situation and lay open the whole scheme of crookedness the people are shown again convincingly the essential character of an administration which rates party above the public interest. The effort is manifestly to draw the whole fire of public attention to one or two offenders and protect the Agricultural Department generally from further attack or disturbance; whereas indications are strong, and have been for several months, that the whole department requires purging and renova-

Although no amount of whitewash could make the bureau look clean to the public, the administration is apparently determined to forestall anything which could bring out the whole truth. The inference is compelling that the whole truth must be much worse than anything the public now suspects,

Representative Wilson declares that a resolution will be introduced in the House, as soon as Congress assembles, to provide for an investigation of the entire department. Desirable project, but it is not strongly probable that the resolution would be passed. The machine-dominated Congress has shown, in its attitude toward the postal scandals, its arrogant contempt of a similar demand. No investigation which is likely to result in a wholesale disclosure of Republican graft will receive any eacouragement from the national legislature as now composed and ruled.

By each scandal-and the series of scandals which have been running in various branches of the Federal service for several years have been impressivethe public is brought nearer to the determination that Republican administration has become saturated with graft. At present we find a leading industry of the country sorely inconvenienced by the rascality which falsified statistics and sold advance information to gamblers. The effect is not upon the cotton industry alone. It extends to every associated business. It will not require many more disastrous instances of department graft to arouse public opinion to a pitch of radical intolerance of the gullty and of the party which shields the guilty. Another national election is more than likely to witness such a state of public mind and the plucking out of the corrupt system root and branch.

CHINA'S BOYCOTT.

Chief Wilkle of the Secret Service, returning from China, gives it as his opinion that the American merchant need not take the Chinese boycott very seriously. The merchant who takes Wilkie's assurances very seriously is due to regret it. Mr. Wilkie does not apprehend correctly the structure and character of Chinese commerce or be would know that what the Chinese business men decide to do ther are fully capable of doing with respect to the closure against American goods.

Self-government is actual and local throughout China, though unknown by that name. The head of the Empire is supposed to be the ruling power, and is as far as external functions go. The "government," however, does not in reality extend much dividual in any relation. The actual regulation of the people's conduct, and particularly in business, is judges, and the judges of last resort. Commerce supremely regulates itself so long as it does not conflict with the meager sphere of imperial authority. The imperial government is aloof from business and no appeal to it will reach the merchants.

To boycott American business is a simple enough affair. The guilds, compradors, factors and middle men have but to decide to have no dealings with American houses, and the thing is done. No bustness except through these agents can be done with Chinese merchants, and no power short of the wills of the agents can alter their decision.

Chinamen must be conciliated by American business, and until the truth is learned and the conciliation effected no hope of overcoming the boycott can be intelligently cherished, whatever Chief Wilkie may think to the contrary. The Heathen Chinee is peculiar, and Chinese peculiarities will have to be taken into account by business.

MISS PATTERSON'S PHILOSOPHY

On Miss Nan Patterson's reappearance at the Brighton race track, after a considerable absence due to lamentable circumstances over which she had no control, the lady remarked for the benefit of an alert reporter who had insisted upon her saying something: "I see the same hungry-eyed hustlers of nonsense in the Constitution or laws of the United always trying, and about as far away from getting rich as ever." She re-enforced this observation by philosophically laying a bet of ten dollars on Sly at eight to five. As it happened, Sly ran only second, and a bookmaker got her little piece of moneywhich, perhaps, was just, or retributive, considering.

The point being, however, that she recognized "the same hungry-eyed hustlers" about the track. There they were. The world had changed, but not they. They were still out after the easy money; still playing that grim game of catch with the ghost of fortune. Poor chaps, they had not improved themselves much. They were about as far away from getting rich as ever-and hoping, always hoping, hungry-eyed, with the ghost of fortune grinning at them sardonically. Which is worse, to be merely broke or to be forever hungering for the luck which eludes? Added to the shabby pennilessness of the broken-down sport, the poor habitue suffers the teasings and torments of just missing a fine pot of gold every day and a course dinner with wine. By just a bair's breadth he is removed from the realm of fortune and the fat of the land, and by that same distance is kept close to the tantalizing contrast which makes him hollow-eyed. The gambling fever is a rather ghastly manifestation, as Miss Patterson intelligently observed.

It is the bookmaker who gets the money and gets it regularly every day, and who, if he could only keep from betting at some time or other on another man's game, would be the very impersonation of fortune. No Barmecide feast for him, but a steady and substantial diet brought by a thousand vassals every day. He matches your rags with fine ralment. At the price of the pain of your ganut de-

sires be possesses a roscate world. He is the real object of all the solicitude, hunger and fancy of a thousand of you. It is for him you have starved and lain awake nights, studied the "dope" and figured the chances, borrowed, begged or stolen the money. Yet, taking and keeping your money, as he does, no one is more honest than he. By his very title be advertises to you that he has

Louis. The bank is not altented in St. Louis, but and you support him with your eyes open. In reality you do not gamble with him in the long runyou give him your money voluntarily. Indeed you do it knowingly and eagerly. Upon the whole, the booky seems to be a greatly beloved individual, possibly because he is so open and frank about it.

Were it not for the fact that so many people are a little weak and foolish there would be no neces sity for the smug, bediamonded, stripe-shirted and edating booky to receive their money; but as the case stands a sufficient number prefer him to a savings bank to render him seemingly indispensable so he would reason, at any rate. The process of the separation of money and fools is certainly greatly facilitated by the wizard of the odds, and until the foolish can be reasoned and persuaded out of their fanatic and philanthropic notion of getting rid of their substance he is likely to continue to do business, promiscuously at least, here and there, under one form or another. Happily, let it be noted, the law admonishes him to get out of Mis-

Miss Patterson's philosophic observations will be an educative influence contributing to the climination of bookmaking and bookmakers. All things considered, the public doubtless has reason to be thankful to the lady.

Was it not a bit thoughtless to advertise that a Russian Prince is loose in this country with \$25.-000? The fact of royalty being actually in funds is of itself sufficient to attract vast attention to him.

bureaucracy. But what we want is the Grand Dukes who have tainted money to spend.

Congressman Champ Clark has found his pocket book. Democratic public men can't afford these days to lese the little they have.

When the Republicans shouted "turn over the books" last year in Missouri were they looking ahead to the Lewis bank accounts?

The twin Territories' single-statehood move is developing an automobile gait. It's going faster-

and then some. . New York's insurance investigation will be a perpetual Job. That is, it will be perpetual if it will

be thorough.

Cotton used to be king. Now it is a deck with

RECENT COMMENT

The Independent. In a lecture by Profe published in London, the distinguished naturalist defends a somewhat new argument for giving the preeminence in the university curriculum to nature studies. He says that by his interference with natural beyond the collection of taxes and the keeping up of laws of heredity and variation civilized man has proture, has produced for himself and the living organisma associated with him such a special state of things by his rebellion against natural selection, and his deby custom, of which the people themselves are the flance of nature's pre-human dispositions, that he must either go on and acquire firmer control of the conditions or perish miserably by the vengeance certain to fall on the half-hearted meddler in great affairs. It is, he says, practically certain that all epidemic disease could be abolished within a perjod so short as fifty years f the state cared to take the matter in hand and employ the means at the command of science. He would then have legislators educated in the sciences of nature so that they will understand and appreciate the dangers and the remedies, rather than in the old studies rofessor Lankester seems to think that the highest study of mankind is nature; he hardly accepts Pope's notion that "The proper study of mankind is man," much less that of Plato, who said: "Trees and fields teach me nothing; men are my teachers." Plate was half wrong, but was he not right in thinking that, however valuable the study of nature, that of man, his his tory, his experience, his achievements, is the best and most profitable of all studies? Man has a brain of five or six times the bulk, in proportion to size, of any other surviving simian. The work of that brain is more valuable for study than the anatomy of simian brains, and the culture of that big brain is more to be considered than all Pasteur's cultures of bacteria in sterilized soup, We do not join in Professor Lankester's fear that man is liable to be exterminated by his development out of ignorance and savagery. Indeed, thus far, the greater his interference with nature the greater the human population, and the bigger and finer the men.

Some Secretaries of State.

Harper's Weekly Blaine's successor in the Harrison administration was Mr. John W. Foster, who, like John Hay, was a recruit from the diplomatic service. The premier in Cleveland's second administration, Judge Watter Q. Gresham, had been a lifelong Republican up to the general election of 1892. His successor, Mr. Richard Olney, was practically unknown to politicians, even in the State of Massachusetts, from which he came. Quite as obscure was Judge William R. Day, who, after John Sherman's death, headed the State Department for awhile. John Hay, it is well known, had been trained for the Foreign Office by a long and varied experience in our diplomatic service, having run the gamut from secretary of legation and charge d'affaires to Pirst Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador at London. Mr. Elihu Root, like his predecessor, and like William M. Evarts, has never been elected to an office (except that of delegate to a New York State constitutional convention); but, as the director for some five years of the War Department at a critical conjuncture, when it included the administration of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, he has had as experience singularly adapted to prepare him for the conduct of our foreign relations. Whether in his case the office of Secretary of State will prove a steppingstone to the Republican nomination to the presidency is a question which requires mature consideration, and about which we are likely to hear a good deal for some

Japanese Trade Favor.

New York Sun. Japan is evidently giving American and British firms preference in the placing of her large orders now being given out, and doubtless will continue that policy. German industrialists are keenly disappointed, for they were confidently expecting a big slice of the heavy Jap anese business at hand and in sight. Only a few German firms have so far received orders of moment from Japan. About the largest they have secured is one for 188 coupled locomotives and tenders, of the value of \$1.750.000.

As He Had Planned It.

Chicago Dutly News "But, Charence, dear," The coold, after sizing up the bargain-counter solitaire, "are you sure we can get along on your salary of 9 a week?" "Of course we can, Cordella," answered the young

one meals for \$250." Distiked the Suggestion

London Tid-Bits. Jorkins: "My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that ong about "Falling Dew."

A CLEVER Piece of Rural Drama by "Barbara"-Other New Novels and a Variety of Miscella

"AT THE SIGN OF THE POL."

Easily the most diverting specimen of fiction for the week and the piece best suiting the time and the temperature is "At the Sign of the Fox," written by that well-known but clusive lady who signs and the signs of the signs well-known but clusive lady who signs well-known but clusive lady who signs to see the signs are th "At the Sign of the Fox." written by that well-known but eiusive lady who signs berself "Barbara" and has given us such previous good books as "The People of the Whitripool." The Garden of a Commuter's wife," and "The Woman Errant."

This book is for the brave—the brave who will brave Fahrenheit and the summer bugs which dash at the ismup, the mosquitoes which slip in through the meshes of the wire screen, the thousand and one temptations to throst away a book and make for outdoors, for the place where the band plays and the beverages are served—and few books are better calculated to compensate brave devotion.

It is full of people more sprightly and are served—and few books are better cal-culated to compensate brave devotion.

It is full of people more sprightly and entertaining than you would likely meet in one evening at the average outdoor gathering. For example, there is Erooke Lawton, a young woman of to-day, who sees things as they might be, and her friend, Lucy Dean, who sees things as they are. friend, Lucy Dean, who sees things as they are.

There is Adam Lawton, an amusing country-bred New Yorker of great affairs and importance; there is the girl's mother, Pamela Brooke, who is, you must always be careful to bear in mind, a Brooke of Virginia. And there is Adam, the Cub, the heroine's very wideawake brother at the impossible age of 16. There is Keith West, a maternal cousin, who "stayed at home" and had occasion to regret it ever after the war, and who provided an endless amount of diversion for his familiars who knew it.

less amount of diversion for his familiars who knew it.

Mrs. Enoch Fenton is a cheerful cripple and a character admirably adapted to quiet comedy. Then there is your old friend and insufferable bore, Silent Stead, the sort of of itself sufficient to attract vast attention to him, independently of any improper motives associated with the amount. Incidentally, we would advise the Honorable Potemkin to get right out of New York.

York.

Mr. Swanger and the Republican party appear to be holding an empty bag so far as receivership plums are concerned. Judging from past conduct, however, it is not difficult to imagine that they are still hoping.

The Russian Prince who intends to become an American citizen will set a good example to the bureaucracy. But what we want is the Grand

The story takes pince in New York and sportsman and misanthrope, the sort of chap for long evenings of speechlessness in the chimney corner. Also the refreshing and more or less asinine Marte Lorenz, Idealist and Artist—spelling the two with capitals, for he is pronouncedly both.

Tom Brownell is a good chap, excellently worth your knowing on shares. You have known dozens of Henry. Then there's Doctor Russell, the country doctor and general repository for secrets, a sort of confident general who heips to work out the plot, such as it is. There is a traveling optimist whom they call "the pieman," and lastly there is a very admirable being in the person of a coille dog. We should not omit mention of the usual critic's chorus of villagers, citizens, male and female, commonplace, eccentric or otherwise.

The story takes pince in New York and

otherwise.

The story takes pince in New York and in the hill country of the Moosatuck, revolves naturally about just enough of a love affair to pique without fatiguing your emotional interest and involves many a characteristic and amusing rural incident. You are transplanted into pleasant surroundings, among pleasant people and upon a light fictional mission, as it were. Barbara knows her friends and makes you know them as well. You bid them goodby with something like real and not mere fictitional regret.

"The Image in the Sand," by the author of "Dodo," is a love story, dealing with the occult. An Englishman and his daughter are in an Egyptian town, and while there the father becomes intensely interested in the mysterious phenomena surrounding one side of the religious beliefs of certain of the people. During a midnight incantation, which the father attends, and at which the spirit of his dead wife is supposed to have returned to earth, the daughter comes under the influence of an evil spirit, and throughout the story is possessed by this spirit at frequent intervals, with baneful results. She returns to England, where a wealthy young Englishman falls in love with her. At about the same time another man whe possesses occult powers, and who knows of the secret of the girl's life, returns to England also, and failing in love with the girl, uses extraordinary influence over her to bring her to him. The complications arising from this intimacy stimulate curlosity and make Mr. Benson's, story one of unusual dramatic power. In his description of the phenomena, accompanying the incantation, and in the mysterious atmosphere which he casts about at least two of his characters, Mr. Benson has done perhaps the most subtle writing which has yet come from his hand. Published by Lippincott. "The Image in the Sand," by the author

Robert Herrick's hold on popular interhas been running serially in the Saturday Evening Post and is now issued in a vol-ume by the Macmillan Company. For the reason that his tales are human, alive, and above all sincere, they hold one as no tales of silks and swords in an imagno tales of silks and swords in an imag-imary and could possibly do. The "Amer-lean" of his new story walks into the Chicago markets from Indiana, to all ap-pearances a tramp—in reality a country by who has quarreled with his home sur-roundings and flung himself into the city roundings and fitting limits and recording to fight for a future. The novel opens in time and scenes of Chicago in 1877. It includes among other incidents a glimpse of the strained days of the Haymarket riot and the trial that followed. It is a novel of the trial that followed. with more than a passing appeal to one's sympathies, and taken as a whole seem certain to be at once the most popular ertain to be at once the most popular and the best thing that Mr. Herrick has

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer," is issued by Frank H. Vize-telly, ansociate editor of the Standard Pictionary. Besides giving directions to authors on how to prepare copy and cor-rect proofs, Mr. Vizetelly's work points out how authors can effectively reduce the cost of corrections in type, and tells them where and how to make such cor-rections. The work also considers the subject of selecting a publisher, and treats of the methods followed in reading man-uscripts, of the usual terms of publica-tion and royalties of the rights of transion and royalties, of the rights of tran tion and royalties, or the rights of the lation and dramatization, the value of ad-vertising, the law of libel and infringe-ment of copyright, methods of obtaining copyright, selection of type, illustrations and bindings, and other practical topics for the guidance of all who have any concern with writing or printing.

Marshel Wilder's new book, "The Sunny Side of the Street," is issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. Mr. Wilder's book is made up of ane-clottes, observations relating to the humorous side of life, intimate bits of personalia about many well-known men, and reminiscences of travelend experience in many lands. It is flustrated with numerous drawings, but is flustrated with numerous drawings. lustrated with numerous drawings by Charles Graham and Bart Haley.

A new book by F. Berkeley Smith, en-titled "Parisians Out of Doors," complet-ing his triology on Paris life, is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. In a breezy, informal style the author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in every form of out-of-door amisement in and about the capital of the world's fun. The book is handsomely printed and bound. The contents are preceded by a dainty frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith, and the book is profusely illus-trated with sketches and photos by the author, including a handcolored plate by de Cylienhammer. de Gyllenhammar.

RATES AND GOVERNMENT OWNER-SHIP.

Kirkman's "Basis of Railway Rates and Private vs. Governmental Management of Railroads." published by the World Rail-way Publishing Company of Chicago, con-tains some interesting declarations, and tains some interesting declarations, and presents a striking point of view. Among other things, the author says:

"So far as rates are concerned there is no problem not known to every student of political economy. The same laws that govern manufacturers and traders govern railways. It has been claimed the making of rates invites the special intervention of the Governm nt. The truth is that all and water do not adjust themselves more naturally than the rates of railways adjust themselves to the vicinsitudes of trade. If there are exceptions the evil contains its While it is impossible that the economic

enactments.

"While it is impossible that the economic principles governing railway rates, as herein explained—perhaps at too great length—can be successfully controverted, nevertheless I beg to anticipate what is said in another part of this volume in regard to the specific reductions that have been made by the railroads of the United States operating under such laws, i. c. without governmental interference or restraint of any kind. Thus, the railways of America have, without intervention, voluntarily reduced the rate per ton per mile charged in 1823 from 1821 cents to 172 cents in 1923, a reduction amounting ion the basis of the business for 1869 to the enormous sum annually of \$1.37.000.

321. If the relative importance of this gain to the community, as compared with the income derived by the owners of railroads from their properties, may be illustrated by the following exhibit: Thus the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its report for June 20 1921, gives the cost of \$4.4 per cent of the mileage of the railroads of the United States as \$10.500. financier. "I know a place where we can get twentyance at the same relative value, the total cost amounts to \$1,63,65,53.

"It appears from the foregoing that the public received a dividend in 186, in the shape of reduced rates (as compared with 1866), equal to 4.59 per cent of the total cost of the railroads of the United States. The owners of the railroads, on the other hand, because of the reduction they had

man, merchant or banker would consider adequate.

"As every railway company, naturally and properly, seeks to maintain rates, the foregoing shows how futile are their efforts when conditions are adverse. Hates are governed by natural laws, by economic conditions, the same as the price of breadstuffs, and the railroad companies must of necessity adjust themselves thereto. If there are pervenions of this economic law, they are exceptions, and as one to a million compared with the value to the internal commerce of the country of leaving the railroads untransmeled—except in that, that they shall not discrimicept in that, that they shall not discrim nate between shippers; shall not give spe cisi rates nor allow rebates, and shall put lish and post their tariffs as the Govern

lish and post their tariffs as the Government requires."

This volume treats these subjects in many ramifications. It explains the economic and loose theory of railway rates and the natural laws that govern them. It treats of private vs. Government control, of railway growth, of the legal status of railways, the basis of tariffs, discrimination, the influences that determine the charges of carriers, the nature and extent of competition, pooling, and the peculiarities of governmental supervision.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSEN-GER.

"The Southern Literary Messenger" is a reminiscent volume by Doctor Benjamin Blake Minor. Owing to the long and influential life of "The Southern Literary Messenger" and its relation to the periodical literature of the United States, the publication of this book is received with interest. Doctor Minor, now 85 years of age, is the only one living entirely familiar through personal experience with the history of this old magazine, and through his connection with the world of letters of more than half a century since, he has produced a volume which is an addition to hational as well as Southern literary. The long life of "The Southern Literary Messenger." the honorable position which it exerted, not only upon Southern but upon American literature, its influence throughout the English-speaking world, entitled it to the distinction which it enjoyed of being among the most influential of American magazines of the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

Doctor Minor became the owner and editor in 1843, and he has been justly regarded as one of the most important forces in the building up of this great monument to Southern culture. He has written from the fullness of his knowledge of the conditions of the time and ef the men and women who made the literature of the South the first half of the personal interest. Edgar Alian Poe, James E. Heath, Matthew Fontaine Maury, William Macfariane, John R. Thompson, Doctor George W. Bagby and many others are presented to us in fiesh and blood. We have a picture of the refinement, the social, moral, intellectual and spiritual life of the South Guring thise days of wonderful culture.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The publishers of Leslie's Monthly announce that, beginning with September, they will drop the old Lestie name and call their publication American Illustrated Magazine.

They put forth as the main reason for this radical step the absolute difference between their present magazine and all the publications associated with the name Leslie. In this they seem to be right, For certainly in the last year, to go back no further, Leslie's Monthly has set for itself a high standard and shown such individual character as to make for it a host of friends.

The magazine was founded thirty years ago by Frank Leslie, and was called host of friends.

The magazine was founded thirty years ago by Frank Leslie, and was called Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Leslie was a pioneer in the publishing of illustrated papers and magazines, and a man of great originality and daring. He ran a second of whilestions all of them illustrated papers of whilestions all of them illustrated them.

trated, and led the way in perfecting and cheapening the processes of illustration.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly was a 35-cent magazine up to November, 1884, when it entered the 16-cent field, But lacking the genius of its founder, who died in 1890, it did not at first make the success which has come in such abundant measure under the present management.

The American Magazine is a good name to sail by. If its editors make good their promise to stand for mane, cheerful Americanism and the good eld magazine is leals, without sensational exposures or purely news features, their publication is likely to be welcomed into many homes that have never read it under the name of Leslie.

MR. SWINGURNE'S NOVEL

Punch's literary gossip-mongers will not have failed to note the piquant announcement in a recent number of the Athenaeum that Mr. Swinburne is shortly about to publish a prose romance entitled Love's Cross Currents, satirizing certain characteristics of modern society. By the exercise of that clairvoyant anticipation for which he has long been famous, Mr. Punch is able to present his readers with an extract from an early chapter of this momentous work, supplemented by a brief scenario of its enthralling sequel:

"Basil Windrush, the most inexpressibly nonrespectable Guardsman who had ever established the unequivocal superiority of intrepid self-assertion over moral excellence, was now at the supreme turning-point of his exorbitantly intricate and inpoint of his exorbitantly intricate and in-

intrenid self-assertion over moral excellence, was now at the supreme turningpoint of his exorbitantly intricate and incomparably fervent career. Of fearless
courage and herculean strength, he had
also all tender and exquisite qualities of
breeding, and all courteous and gracious
instincts of kindness. His Apollonian
lineaments recalled the superb beauty of
his grandfather, Lord Mimram. His
siender feet and hands were a living
proof of his descent on his mother's side
from Lady Sarah Medwin, the Cinderella
of the Restoration. He rode like a Centaur, he swam like an inspired conger
eel, his dancing would have driven Taglioni delirious with insupportable envy,
and his mustache, undulating in an ambroslai curve and diffusing an atmosphere
pronounced by no less distinguished an
authority than the German Emperor to
be amongst the noblest achievements of
capiliary landscape gardening.

"Basil was beautiful and beloved: impervious to the maledorous calumnies exhaled by the porcine public, serenely indifferent to the rancid homage of professional sycophants. But still his lot was
not one of unmitigated felicity. The elementary rules of Bridge had always presented to him insuperable difficulties, and
now, after a year's uninterrupted and disastrous losses, it was borne in upon him
that he was no longer worthy of association with messmates of such infinitely superior skill. With lightning promptitude
he took his decision and acted upon it;
sent in his papers, composed his will in
tetrameter galliambics, and dispatched an
intimation to the Morning Post that the
morganatic marriage arranged between
Captain Basil Windrush of the Grenafier
Guards and Lady Vivien Leycester would
abortly take place."

So much for Mr. Bwinburne's own hand.
We may carry on this fascinating romance, one of the gems of the Putney
School of Fiction, which began with Ayiwin, by the oflowing crude summary:

Fxasperated to an incredible pitch of
fury by the oflowing crude summary:

Dector Lanthorn Black Revived and ex-

"The Heritage of Unreat." By Gwendelen Overton Published by The Macmillan Company, New York, Price, E cents, For mile by St. Louis News Company,
"At the fign of the Fox." A romance. By Bartaga, Published by The Macmillan Company, New York, Price, S.SA. For sale by St. At the sign of the Fox." A romance. By Bartara. Published by The Macmillan Company. New York. Price. B.D. For sale by St. Louis News Company.

The Foo! Errant. Being the memoirs of Francis Anthony Strelley. Esq. citizen of Lurca. Edited by Maurice Hemiett. Published by The Macmillan Company. New York. Price. B.D. For sale by St. Louis News Company.

"The Memoirs of an American Citizen." By Robert Herrick. Published by The Macmillan Company. New York.

"The Sunny Side of the Street." By Marchall P. Wilder. With test illustrations by Bart Haiey, and cover decorations by Charles.

James E. Studente. Publicate by the New pany, New York and Washington. "The Romance and Tracedy of a New Business Man of New York." I self. Special autograph edition, Public copper industry of the world. Vol. V. Poyens 1904. Champled and published by H. J. Stevens, Hougaton, Mich.

"Russin." By Sir Donald Mackensie Wal K. C. I. E. K. C. V. O. Entirely pow much-enlarged edition, revised and in part rewritten. With partrait of the authority colored maps. Published by Henry & Ca., New York.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS -P. P. Trotter of Kansas City is my -C. A. Bauer of Mexico was am -Testerday's guest list at the Lack -L. II. Fischer of Gonzales, Tex., was con--Mr. and Mrs. H. Reinbold of Omaha, Man, -H. F. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., was mong yesterday's guests at the Planton.
-M. Geehan of Parsons, Kan., was assessy sesterday's arrivals at the New St. James. -M. Bruner of Rockford. Ill., serived in the

-The Jefferson was the stopping place of Z. C. Miner of Het Springs, Ark., who served in the city yesterday. -A family party constating of Man Clark and the Misses Mamie and Oran Clark have spartments at the Southern. -A party from Jacksonville, Ill., of F. E. Parrell, El S. Van Augist Vocatier and Terranco Rosman, a trip to St. Louis yesterday in an an and in staying at the Jefferson.

At Chiengo Hotels

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Ill., July H.—R. Louis person registered at hotels here to-day are a follows:

Thomas.
Windsor-Clifton—O. Niemann and with.
Windsor-Clifton—O. Niemann and with.
Majostic—R. F. Jackson, A. C. Johnson, C. S.
Magenheim, C. W. McKnight.
Kaiserhof.—Doctor F. A. Berrett, R. P. Cary,
H. C. Erman, Miss M. A. Frey, A. I. Josée,
S. S. Ruth, L. P. Page.
Grace—J. Clyde and wife, J. Othen, J. S. MoBride, G. S. McKinney.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Portland, Ore., July 21.-Missouri visitors registered at the State building to-day

Charkeville; John G. Mayer, Laborns; Lain Burr-Perter, Houstonia; Mrs. J. G. Robertson, Mrs. A. A. Alexander, Margaret Porter, Mrs. R. L. Porter, L. D. Renves, Houstonia; S. E. Wolff, Mary G. Logan, St. Lonia; J. H. Berkshire and wife, Kansas City; Miss Bertha Genseberger, Louistans, Frances Syenour, Siater, Miss Vara Herbolsheimer, St. Louis,

SPECIAL CASKET FOR MAN WEIGHING 485 POUNDS.

Ten Pailbearers Required to Carvy Coffin Containing Body of Robert Edward Riley.

It required a special casket and ten pall-bearers to carry the body of Robert Ed-ward Riley, 24 years old, weighing 455 pounds, whose funeral took place yester-day afternoon from the undertaking rooms of Cullen & Kelly, Nos. 2755 and 277 Cass

The casket, which weighed about 200 pounds, was bound on the inside with iron strips to prevent an accident should the bottom fall out. The combined weight of the casket and body made it difficult for the pall-bearers to carry the cofin down the stairs and from the hearse to the the pall-bearers to carry the coffir the stairs and from the hearse eral years as city salesman. He died at St. Mary's Hespital Wednesday. Michael J. Culien, who had charge of the funeral, said that Mr. Riley was the the funeral, said that Mr. Riley was the heaviest man that had been buried in St. Louis in several years.

Nr. Riley was a member of Aeric Lodge, No. 41, F. O. E., the members of which acted as pallbearers. He is survived by a sister and brother, Miss Katle Riley and William B. Riley. He was a son of the late John Riley, and resided at No. 2725 Garfield avenue.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 19:39 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1988-9-12 Chouteau avenue, Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

Sold Policeman Shot Him The Coroner yesterday completed the inquest in the case of Abraham Ulsa, who died at the City Hospital from a gunshot wound said to have been inflicted by a Madison, Ill., policeman several days age. No witnesses came from Madison, as had been promised by the police of that city. Ulsa and his brether declared that he was shot by a policeman in Madison, but they did not know the patrolman's name.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Prom The Republic of July 23, 1880.
R. A. Campbell was nominated for Lieutenant Governor at the Democratic convention in Jefferson City and R. D. Ray of Carroll County received the nomination for Supreme Judge.

The Wahash Railroad decided to the Carroll County received the common forms of the Carroll County received the nomination for Supreme Judge. open a line to Chicago the coming

presented to the Merchants Ex-change and was placed in the sec-retary's office for exhibition. Mr. Smith was then president of Colonel William P. Adair, second

Coionel William P. Adair, second principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, passed through the city. He announced that President Hayes had ordered him to remove interlopers from Indian Territory.

At a meeting of the Street Department it was reported that not less than \$15.99 would be required for the repair of the Mill Creek sewer.

Arrangements were announced to improve the mail service, and it was stated that official postal cards alone could be carried for I cent.

Pollowing charges made by the Reverend E. L. Schofield against a member of his congregation, a meeting of the Carondelet Baptist Church was held to settle the mat-Prominence in the telegraphic re-